REMARKS

In view of both the amendments presented above and the following discussion, the Applicants submit that none of the claims now pending in the application is obvious under the provisions of 35 USC §§ 102 and 103. Furthermore, the Applicants also submit that all of these claims now satisfy the requirements of 35 USC § 112. Thus, the Applicants believe that all of these claims are now in allowable form.

A Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement is being submitted concurrently herewith.

If the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues in any of the claims now pending in the application, the Examiner is urged to telephone Ms. Alberta A. Vitale, Esq. at (203) 469-8097 so that appropriate arrangements can be made for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

Drawing Objections

The Office action at page 2, paragraph 2 objected to the drawings filed on February 28, 2002. Appropriate corrected formal drawings will be filed upon notification of allowance of the application.

In the Office action at page 2, paragraph 3, the drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR

§ 1.84(p)(4) because reference characters "12" and "13" on page 7, lines 20-21 have both been used to designate email server. In response to this objection, Applicants have amended the Specification to correct a typographical error at page 7; Reference numeral "13" has been changed to --12--. In light of the Specification amendment, Applicants respectfully submit that the drawing objection has been overcome and request that the objection be withdrawn.

Claim Amendments

Claims 1, 11 and 23 have been amended to clarify the configuration of the invention as claimed.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102

The Office action has rejected claims 1-7, 10-18 and 20-23 under the provisions of 35 USC § 102 as being anticipated over the teachings in the Schwartz patent (United States patent 6,243,739 issued to Schwartz et al on June 5, 2001 (hereinafter Schwartz '739)). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Independent Claims 1 and 11

Claim 1, as amended, recites:

"Method of transferring a message stored in a computer arrangement (12) to a mobile device (17(i)), comprising: transmitting an

alert message from said computer
arrangement (12) to said mobile device
(17(i)) via a first network (19);
transmitting said message stored in said
computer arrangement (12) to said mobile
device (17(i)) upon request from said mobile
device (17(i)) via a second network (15);
wherein both said first and second networks
being parallel mobile networks (15, 19)."
(emphasis added)

Claim 11, as amended, recites:

"Communication system comprising a computer
arrangement storing a message in a memory
and arranged to transmit said message to a
switched-on mobile device (17(i)), said
computer arrangement being arranged to:
transmitting an alert message from said
computer arrangement (12) to said mobile
device (17(i)) via a first network (19);
transmitting said message from said computer
arrangement (12) to said mobile
device (17(i)) upon request from said mobile
device (17(i)) via a second network (15);
wherein said first and second networks are
parallel mobile networks (15, 19)."
(emphasis added)

The Examiner contents that Schwartz '739 teaches
every element of Applicants' independent claims 1 and 11.
Applicants respectfully disagree. Schwartz '739 discloses
a method of transferring a message stored in a computer
arrangement such as a server to a mobile device via first
network 40 and a connection (via receiver 21 and
transmitter 22) between computer 31 and mobile device 11.

There is one end-to-end path via 21/22 and 40, which is
visible in the FIGURE of Schwartz '739 and explained at
col. 3, lines 42-51 which states:

> The FIGURE illustrates a system in which
> various aspects of the present invention may
> be practiced. As will be explained below,
> some of the components illustrated in the
> FIGURE may be omitted in various
> embodiments. As shown, client 1 uses
> network 40 to access resources provided by
> server 51 and server 52. Although it is
> contemplated that server 51 and server 52
> are hypermedia servers, perhaps operating in
> conformity with the Hypertext Transfer
> Protocol (HTTP), this is not necessary to
> practice the present invention; (emphasis
> added)

and also explained at col. 10 line 56 through col. 11,
line 7 in which Schwartz '739 discloses an embodiment
where:

> [A] network service receives messages
> representing one or more instances of
> unsolicited information for remote
> device 11. That network service causes
> computer 31 to generate one or more message
> entities representing at least a portion of
> the unsolicited information and to send
> those message entities to remote device 11.
> Preferably, the message entities are
> assembled into one or more HDML decks that
> are contained in a digest. Also included in
> the digest is a message entity that
> specifies an operation, or type of
> operation, that remote device 11 is to
> perform to notify the user. The
> notification may be a visual presentation on
> screen 12, or it may be an aural or tactile

presentation by some other suitable
transducer. The notification may also be
accompanied by text, presented on
display 12, explaining the nature of the
notification. The message entity specifying
the notification can also contain the URL of
any related hypermedia entity such as the
fulltext of electronic mail, embedded files,
an "entry" card for preparing an immediate
reply, etc. (emphasis added).

Further, as can be understood from Schwartz '739
column 10 lines 22-34 which state:

"Various network services including
electronic mail have the ability to notify a
user when some asynchronous or unsolicited
event has occurred or is about to occur. In
this context, the term "unsolicited" refers
to an event that is not a direct result of
some user request. A notification of the
arrival of one or more pieces of electronic
mail or data from other users or from
services providing periodic stock price
quotations are examples of unsolicited
events. In response to the notification, a
user can request delivery of the mail, the
data, or some other message from the network
server that provided the notification.
Referring to the FIGURE, the network service
providing the notification may reside on
server 51, for example, or it may reside on
computer 31;" (emphasis added)

and Schwartz '739 at col. 11, lines 15-23 which state:

Significantly, the notification or alert
message entity should be processed after the
preceding message entities have been stored
in storage 14 and are available for display
or other processing.

> In practice, notification or alert message
> entities are often used with "prefetch
> notifications." Prefetch notifications
> specify a deck or digest which an
> application executing in <u>remote device 11</u>
> requests and stores in storage 14 before
> notifying a user. (emphasis added).

A notification can be sent from the Schwartz '739 server 51 via computer 31 to remote device 11 or a notification can be sent from computer 31 to remote device 11 (Schwartz '739 notes that remote device 11 is a "mobile" device such as a "mobile access telephone" or "wireless telephone", see col. 4, lines 3-10).

While Applicants' independent claim 1 is drawn to a "[m]ethod of transferring a message stored in a computer arrangement to a mobile device" (element numbers removed from citation), Applicants' method differs significantly from Schwartz '739 in that an alert message is transmitted from the computer arrangement to the mobile device <u>via a first network</u> and the message itself is transmitted from the same computer arrangement <u>via a second network</u>. The two networks are in <u>parallel</u>, which can be understood from independent claims 1 and 11 and is also apparent in Figure 1 and Figure 2 (see Figure 1, "first network 1" and "second network 5;" and Figure 2 "mobile network 15" and "mobile networks 19") and is explained in the description of the Figures. (Noting however that the networks are not limited in Applicants' specification to the parallel configuration, see, e.g., page 5, lines 22-24).

Thus, Schwartz discloses two concatenated (serial) networks, while Applicants disclose two parallel networks. Moreover Schwartz uses the two concatenated networks for both notification and messages, while Applicants uses one network for notification and the other network for messages. Hence, Schwartz '739 does not teach each and every element of Applicants' independent claim 1 or independent claim 11.

Dependent Claims 2-7, 12-18 and 20-22

Since claims 2-7 depend directly or indirectly from independent claims 1, and claims 12-18 and 20-22 depend directly or indirectly from independent claim 11, based upon the amendment of claims 1 and 11 and/or reasons set forth above regarding claims 1 and 11 Applicants respectfully note that the 35 USC § 102 rejection of claims 2-7, 12-18 and 20-22 is traversed.

Claim 23

Claim 23, as amended, recites:

"Mobile device arranged to receive an alert
message through a first mobile network (15),
to automatically generate a HTTP get
message, to transmit the HTTP get message to
a computer arrangement (12) storing a
message for the mobile device (17(i)) and to
receive the message from said computer
arrangement (12) as a HTTP reply message
through a second mobile network (19)."
(emphasis added)

The Office action, at page 6, states:

> Regarding claim 23, Schwartz discloses a
> mobile device (Figure 1, 11) arranged to
> receive an alert message through a first
> mobile network (Figure 1, 1; column 3,
> lines 42-51, column 10, lines 22-34;
> column 10, line 56 - column 11, line 7;
> column 11, lines 15-23), to automatically
> generate a HTTP get message or HDTP "Service
> Request", via computer (Figure 1, 31;
> column 7, lines 24-57), to transmit the HTTP
> get message to a computer arrangement or
> server (Figure 1, 51) storing a message for
> the mobile device (Figure 1, 11) and to
> receive the message from said computer
> arrangement or server (Figure 1, 51) as a
> HTTP reply message, via computer (Figure 1,
> 31; column 7, lines 58-66).

The cited sections of Schwartz '739 include the following
description:

> Various network services including
> electronic mail have the ability to notify a
> user when some asynchronous or unsolicited
> event has occurred or is about to occur. In
> this context, the term "unsolicited" refers
> to an event that is not a direct result of
> some user request. A notification of the
> arrival of one or more pieces of electronic
> mail or data from other users or from
> services providing periodic stock price
> quotations are examples of unsolicited
> events. In response to the notification, a
> user can request delivery of the mail, the
> data, or some other message from the network
> server that provided the notification.
> Referring to the FIGURE, the network service
> providing the notification may reside on

> server 51, for example, or it may reside on computer 31. (Col. 10, lines 22-34, emphasis added);

> In one embodiment, <u>a network service receives messages representing one or more instances of unsolicited information</u> for remote device 11. That <u>network service causes computer 31 to generate one or more message entities representing at least a portion of the unsolicited information and to send those message entities to remote device 11.</u> Preferably, the message entities are assembled into one or more HDML decks that are contained in a digest. Also included in the digest is a message entity that specifies an operation, or type of operation, that remote device 11 is to perform to notify the user. The notification may be a visual presentation on screen 12, or it may be an aural or tactile presentation by some other suitable transducer. The notification may also be accompanied by text, presented on display 12, explaining the nature of the notification. The message entity specifying the notification can also contain the URL of any related hypermedia entity such as the fulltext of electronic mail, embedded files, an "entry" card for preparing an immediate reply, etc. (Col. 10, lines 56-col. 11, line 7, emphasis added).

Schwartz '739 does not teach each and every element of Applicants' invention of claim 23. Applicants note in particular the Schwartz '739 description emphasized above that a network service receives messages ... and the network service causes computer 31 to generate one or more message entities ... to send ... to remote device 11." Applicants respectfully note that the invention of claim 23

is an arrangement that is not taught by Schwartz '739. <u>In
contrast to Schwartz '739, Applicants' claimed arrangement
provides an alert to a mobile device through a first mobile
network.</u>

As previously explained in the above remarks
regarding claims 1 and 11, Schwartz discloses two
concatenated (serial) networks, while Applicants' claim two
parallel networks. Moreover <u>Schwartz uses the two
concatenated networks for both notification and messages,
while Applicants use one network for notification and the
other network for messages</u>. Hence, Schwartz '739 does not
teach each and every element of Applicants' independent
claim 1.

<u>Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103</u>

The Examiner has rejected claims 8, 9 and 19
under the provisions of 35 USC § 103 as being obvious over
the teachings in Schwartz '729 taken in view of the
Kalliokulju patent (United States patent 6,385,451 issued
to Juha Kalliokulju et al on Nay 7, 2002 (Kalliokulju
'451)). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 8 and 9 each depend directly from
independent claim 1. Claim 19 depends indirectly from
independent claim 11. For the reasons stated above with
respect to the 35 USC § 102 rejection of claims 1 and 11,
as amended, Applicants respectfully note that Schwartz '739
does not teach each and every element of Applicants'

claims 8, 9 and 19. Furthermore, Schwartz in view of Kalliokulju '451 do not disclose parallel networks as claimed in Applicants claim 1, as amended, or Applicants' claims 8, 9 and 19. Therefore, Applicants' respectfully request that the 35 USC § 103 rejection of claims 8, 9 and 19 be withdrawn.
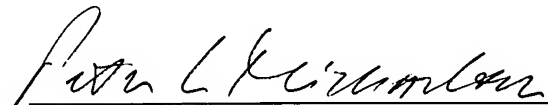
Conclusion

Thus, the Applicants submit that none of the claims, presently in the application, is anticipated under the provisions of 35 USC § 102 or obvious under the provisions of 35 USC § 103.

Consequently, the Applicants believe that all these claims are presently in condition for allowance. Accordingly, both reconsideration of this application and its swift passage to issue are earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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